

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.

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## WHAT WAR HAS BECOME! THE FIGHTING MAN IN THIS CIVILISED TWENTIETH CENTURY!

Recent events have thrown a more lurid light than ever on the German conception of the perfect warrior, modern Teuton counterpart of the chivalrous knight "sans peur et sans reproche," who in mediaeval days was represented by the ideal figures of a Lancelot or a Galahad. The Germans' ideal, as exemplified in their methods of warfare to-day, is suggestive rather of some Frankenstein's monster, compact of "science and efficiency," and equipped with all the devilish devices that could emanate from a chemical laboratory. Among these may be recalled their incendiary apparatus for setting fire to houses, their machines for spraying the Allies' trenches with blazing liquid, which they used not long

ago against the French, and, more recently, their diabolical method of emitting asphyxiating gases, by means of which they obtained a temporary advantage a few days ago over the French at Langemarck, near Ypres. In advancing to the attack after emitting the gas the leading German troops, it is reported, wore masks or respirators over their mouths to protect themselves against the fumes, and goggles to save the eyes. This figure, given in the form of a cartoon, is of a man in respirator and goggles, and wearing on his back one of the actual burning-oil-distributors captured from the Germans by the French.

A CARTOON BY A. FORESTER.—[COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]

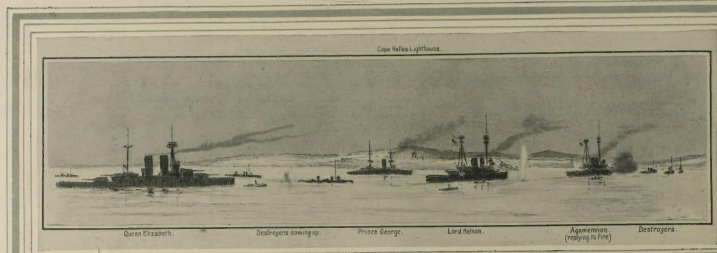


## THE ALLIES' BAD DAY AT THE DARDANELLES: AN OFFICER'S

FROM SKETCHES BY A BRITISH NAVAL

## SKETCHES OF THE ATTACK ON THE NARROWS ON MARCH 18.

OFFICER PRESENT AT THE ACTION.



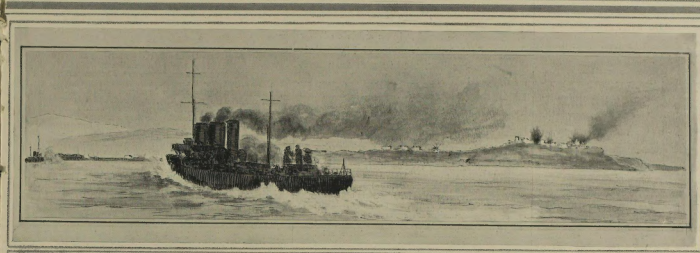
THE BEGINNING OF THE OPERATIONS OF MARCH 18: THE ALLIED FLEETS ENTERING THE DARDANELLES, WHERE THE FIRST SHOT WAS FIRED FROM A BATTERY WELL INLAND BEHIND KUM KALE.



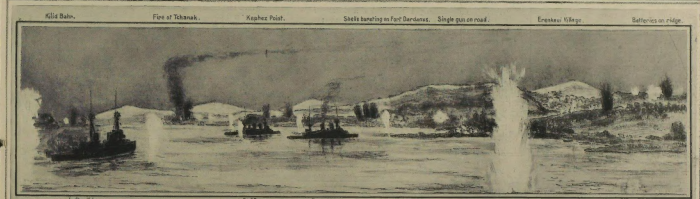
A BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP RECENTLY REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN HIT BY THREE SHELLS, BUT LITTLE DAMAGED: THE "TRIUMPH" FIRING AT A BATTERY BEHIND KUM KALE AS SHE ENTERED THE DARDANELLES AT 11 A.M. ON MARCH 18.



A STAGE OF THE ACTION OF MARCH 18 ABOUT FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER THAN THAT SHOWN IN ILLUSTRATION NO. 4: THE "TRIUMPH" COME UP TO SUPPORT THE "SUFFREN" AND THE "BOUVET" AT ABOUT 12.45 P.M.



DURING THE OPERATIONS OF MARCH 18 IN THE DARDANELLES: DESTROYERS FIRING ON A VILLAGE BEHIND KUM KALE, THE POINT OF ENTRANCE TO THE STRAITS ON THE ASIATIC SIDE.



AS SEEN FROM THE FORE-TOFT OF H.M.S. "TRIUMPH," WHICH AT THIS PERIOD WAS FIRING OVER THE FRENCH BATTLE-SHIPS "SUFFREN" AND "BOUVET," THE DARDANELLES ACTION ON MARCH 18 AT ABOUT 12.30 P.M.



THE HOTTEST PERIOD OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MARCH 18: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT ACTION IN THE DARDANELLES AT ABOUT 1 P.M. AFTER WHICH THE ENEMY'S FIRE GRADUALLY DIED DOWN.

The action in the Dardanelles on March 18 might be called a comparatively bad day for the Allies, inasmuch as it involved the sinking of two British ships, the "Osian" and the "Infernal," and one French, the "Bouvet," the last-named, unhappily, with the majority of her crew. These disasters, which took place in the afternoon, were ascribed to blinding mists, and not to the fire of the Turkish forts. The sketches here represented show various stages of the operations during the earlier part of the day, up to one o'clock. With regard to the large sketch of the "Suffren" and "Bouvet," our correspondent writes that they steamed up close to Kephess Point and attacked the Kephess Fort and one opposite on the European side at short range, engaging the Tishan Forts at longer range simultaneously. "Every gun on land that would bear was turned on them, and they were subjected to a fire that must have been literally infernal. So far from exaggerating, the picture minimises the shell-effect. Despite the fire, however, they remained for a quarter of an hour till ordered out, and to a large extent dominated the fire of the muzzled forts and batteries. Apart from the disaster, this effort of the two French ships was distinctly the outstanding feature of the day." In the Admiralty's report of the action it was stated: "A general attack was delivered by the British and French fleets yesterday morning upon the fortresses

at the Narrows of the Dardanelles. At 10.45 a.m., "Queen Elizabeth," "Infernal," "Agamemnon," and "Lord Nelson" bombarded Forts J, L, T, U, and V; while "Triumph" and "Prince George" fired at batteries F, K, and H. A heavy fire was opened on the ships from howitzers and field-guns. At 12.20 the French squadron, consisting of the "Suffren," "Gaulois," "Charlevoix," and "Bouvet," advanced up the Dardanelles to engage the forts at close range. Forts J, U, F, and K replied strongly. Their fire was allowed by the two battle-ships inside the Straits, all the ships being hit several times during this part of the action. By 1.35 p.m. all forts had ceased firing. Better news from the Dardanelles was published on April 26, when the War Office and the Admiralty announced: "The general attack on the Dardanelles by the Fleet and the Army was resumed yesterday. The disembarkation of the Army, covered by the Fleet, began before sunrise at various points on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and, in spite of serious opposition from the enemy in strong entrenchments protected by barbed wire, was completely successful. Before daylight large forces were established on shore. The landing of the Army and the 'Advance



## "OUR NOTE-BOOK."

Owing to the continued illness of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, we are compelled to omit "Our Note Book." We trust that Mr. Chesterton will be well enough to resume it before long.

## PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons, by adjourning the debate, evaded a decision on the motion forbidding, during the war, the sale of alcoholic liquors on its premises. It was greatly influenced against the proposal by a speech from Mr. Bonar Law, who argued that in adopting it they would not really be following his Majesty's example. The example set by the King was that of personal sacrifice, whereas Members after passing the resolution might go to private houses or clubs and resume their former habits. In a debate on the munitions of war much interesting information was given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. No one, he said, had ever recommended that an Expeditionary Force should exceed six divisions; yet, after eight months of war, there were more than six times as many men fighting for this country, fully equipped and supplied with adequate ammunition, and every man who had dropped had been replaced. With regard to ammunition, the Chancellor informed the House that more had been expended than any Army ever anticipated. In a fortnight in and around Neuve Chapelle almost as much ammunition was spent by our artillery as during the whole 2½ years of the Boer War. In the provision of munitions the extension of the system of sub-contracting had been tried on the advice of the experts, and subsequently an endeavour was made to fill up deficiencies by means of the Labour Exchanges. Taking the figure of 20 as representing the increased artillery output in September, the ratio went up to 388 in March; thus the output was multiplied nineteen-fold. Other methods of augmenting the supply had, however, become necessary, and recently the Government had resorted to the co-operation of firms not hitherto engaged in this industry. What was wanted, according to the repeated contention of Mr. Bonar Law, was the organisation of the business capacity of the country. Mr. Tennant, in a statement on the Army, declared that the health of the troops at the front was remarkable, and he showed the promptitude with which the wounded were brought from the field to hospital. He announced a concession with reference to regimental officers. In the event of a Major doing the work of a Lieut.-Colonel after a month he would draw the pay and allowances of Lieut.-Colonel, and would be granted temporary promotion. Similarly a subaltern who had to command a squadron or a company for more than a month would get the temporary rank and pay of a Captain. On the authority of Lord Kitchener, Mr. Tennant intimated that the results of recruiting during the last few months had been most satisfactory and gratifying, the numbers being maintained with surprising regularity. The House has continued to devote itself almost entirely to war business, taking very little interest in anything else. Much anxiety has been displayed on account of prisoners of war in Germany, and the Government have been urged to take all possible means to ensure their better treatment.

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 Nelson's History of the War. Vol. III. John Buchan. 1s. net. (Nelson.)  
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## AN AMERICAN WRITER ON

"Illustrated London News"  
WAR ARTISTS.

AN EXTRACT FROM "SCRIBNER'S" MAGAZINE.

IN a recent "Scribner's," in an article on "War and the Artist," it is written of Mr. Frederic Villiers, who has been officially with the French for this paper and more recently officially with the British; and of Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, who has been in Belgium for us, is now with the Russians, and was at the fall of Przemysl:—

Frederic Villiers is a veteran still in active service, so to speak. He has seen more war and come out of it unscathed, "by the skin of his teeth," than most soldiers. I understand he is "at the front" somewhere even now. No doubt he is suffering from the restraints put upon all of his guild in the terrible war now waging in Europe, but if by any legitimate or proper means he can get to the firing-line, he will be there, and in the thick of the mess, too! In gathering his material the seasoned war artist, like his brother the correspondent, takes his life in his hand as a matter of course. The only time I ever met Seppings-Wright, another veteran Englishman, was in a skirmish—a trifling affair; nobody hurt on our side, but warm enough for a few minutes—off the Cuban coast, where the United States ship "New York" exchanged shots with a force of Spaniards on the shore. Going on deck at the alarm, I saw a civilian, a stranger, seated on the anchor shaft forward, scratching away on a pad, apparently as oblivious of the zipping of Mauser bullets in the air about him as he would have been at the buzzing of so many flies. It was Seppings-Wright. How and when he came aboard I do not remember, but within a few minutes after the firing he was below in the cabin of the admiral, Sampson, of whom he had asked the privilege of making a sketch. That evening Wright put off on a torpedo-boat in an attempt to get in touch with the insurgents. I never saw him again.

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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "QUINNEY'S," AT THE HAYMARKET.

YOUNG love seems coming into its own again on the stage; we have it in "Wild Thyme," we have it also in "Quinney's." In Mr. Vachell's story, however, though the revolt of boy and girl lovers, parted by parental ambition, once more serves as basis of the plot, the couple are subordinate figures in comparison with the domestic despot who stands in the way of their happiness. Joseph Quinney is a brilliantly conceived character on which the author deserves warm felicitations. He has devoted elaborate pains on the make-up of his crafty Yorkshire curio-collector—a fond enough parent so long as his daughter falls in with his whims, though he looks on her too-much as his chief treasure; an affectionate husband, save that his wife takes second place to his hobby. But even as a buyer of antiques he can make his mistakes, as his young foreman proves more than once. And there is a time when he looks like making shipwreck of his home because he will not let little Popsy choose her own sweetheart and wants her to look higher than foreman James. The old man's cunning, his fits of temper, his dry humour, his changes from tenderness to tyranny and tyranny to tenderness make the most ample and varied diversion. We never tire of him at the Haymarket, thanks not a little to the breadth of style and instinct for detail which that now incomparable character-actor, Mr. Ainley, brings to his portraiture. Not even in "The Great Adventure" did he give us breezier acting. The companion work provided by Miss Fairbrother as the autocrat's critic on the hearth is worthy of its associations; and no playwright could wish for more winning or better-matched stage-lovers than Mr. Godfrey Tearle and Miss Marie Hemingway.

## "BETTY," AT DALY'S.

One good thing about "Betty" is that there is so much of it that chunks can be cut away without making it too short. To tell the truth, it will stand a lot of cutting. Not a few of Mr. Paul Rubens's waltz rhythms could be spared. The better of them, and they are plentiful enough, will gain from losing the company of his thinner and less neatly turned tunes. Even the story has the quality not common in musical comedy of being over-elaborate. Miss Unger and her colleague offer an up-to-date version of the "Cinderella" legend, their fairy prince being the naughty son of a duke, whose father intrudes on one of his revels and offers him the alternative of marrying at once or being disinherited. The hot-tempered Lord Beverly proposes out of hand to a little kitchen-maid. Relieving this old-time plot, which has only too numerous turns and episodes, are scenes of humour in which those favourites Mr. G. P. Huntley and Mr. W. H. Berry take part, assisted by Miss Madeline Seymour and that pretty dancer Miss Mabel Sealby. The comedians will be more effective when they have more of their own lines to say. But they have their telling moments already, and one could not wish for a more romantic pair of lovers than those of Miss Winifred Barnes and Mr. Donald Calthrop. So that, what with its abundance of waltz-music and drama, its dresses in the mode, and their many charming wearers, "Betty" is sure to please when ridded of its superfluities.

## "THE ARGYLE CASE," AT THE STRAND.

American detective plays vary between the very good and the indifferent kind. "The Argyle Case," on which Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson are relying as their new production, is not of the very good class. It drags—oh, so slowly—through four acts that last three and a half hours, with talk that seems interminable, with a plot that is clumsily handled, and with an instrument to be employed in resolution of the mystery that is described with tedious iteration and fails to produce a thrill when employed in the action. The instrument is the "detectaphone," an invention of the American detective, Mr. W. J. Burns, whom the authors, Harriet Ford and Harvey O'Higgins, have taken into consultation; and this is supposed, when left in a suspect's room, to record the talk that goes on, to the advantage of the police and to the furthering of the cause of justice. Here it is used to show up a counterfeiting gang, and occasions the arrest of a lawyer guilty of murder. But crime and criminals, which are always interesting on the stage, are subordinated in "The Argyle Case" to the movements of a detective, "Never-Sleep Kayton," whom Providence appears to take under its special charge. In point of fact, it is as difficult to get excited over him as over the detectaphone, and he would prove something of a bore did not Mr. Fred Terry lend him all that vivacity and that blandness we have learned to associate with his personality. They are the more welcome because Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. C. W. Somerset are condemned to rather heavy and dreary roles.

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# WAR BY NOXIOUS GAS: POSSIBLE ENEMY WAYS AND MEANS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLARK AND HYDE, AND TOPICAL.



THE GAS THE GERMANS MAY BE USING: NITROGEN PEROXIDE PRODUCED IN GASEOUS FORM—A BULB OF LIQUEFIED NITROGEN PEROXIDE IS AT THE SIDE.



USED AGAINST NOXIOUS FUMES IN THE TRENCHES: A BRITISH TYPE OF RESPIRATOR; WITH AIR-VALVE ON TOP.



THE GAS THE GERMANS MAY BE USING: LIQUID CHLORINE, WHICH ON RELEASE, YIELDS A GREEN-COLOURED GAS.



SHOWING HOW THE HEAVY GAS FALLS, AS IT WOULD FROM A TRENCH-CREST BEFORE BEING BLOWN TOWARDS THE ENEMY: A STREAM OF BROMINE VAPOUR (NOT LIQUID) BEING POURED FROM A BOTTLE.



POSSIBLY THE KIND OF DRESS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN GAS-USERS: MEN WEARING HELMETS TO ENABLE BREATHING IN NOXIOUS FUMES.



TOMMY ATKINS' READY METHOD AGAINST FUMES: A WET HANDKERCHIEF OVER MOUTH AND NOSTRILS.



POSSIBLY AKIN TO THE DRESS WORN BY THE GERMANS USING THE GAS: RESPIRATION APPARATUS IN MINES.

Men of science differ as to the probable composition and nature of the asphyxiating gas used with such effect by the Germans (defying the Hague Convention) against those opposed to them in the fighting near Ypres on April 22, and at other times. Sir James Dewar, President of the Royal Institution, is of opinion that it was liquid chlorine. Dr. F. A. Mason, of the Royal College of Science, considers it to have been bromine. Dr. Crocker, of the South-Western Polytechnic, says it may have been either carbon monoxide or liquid peroxide. Dr. W. J. Pope, Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge, and

Sir E. Rutherford, Professor of Physics, Manchester University, agree in thinking the gas to have been phosgene, a compound of carbon monoxide and chlorine, largely used in dye-production in Germany. According to the latest advices, the French and Belgians are taking satisfactory measures to deal with the danger. When employing the gas, it is said, the Germans using it are in "a dress resembling the harness of a diver and armed with rebreaths or generators about three feet high, connected with ordinary hose-pipes." The vapour is carried by the wind, and rises in a cloud to about sixteen feet.



# "THEY ACQUITTED THEMSELVES WITH THE UTMOST CREDIT": THE TERRITORIAL FORCE IN ACTION.

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL FROM MATERIAL

SUPPLIED BY AN OFFICER PRESENT AT THE ACTION.



"THE FINEST CHARGE I HAVE EVER SEEN": THE 3RD LONDON CHARGING—CARRYING IN THEIR HANDS THE REMAINS OF A COMMUNICATION TRENCH.

STRIDE THE LAST GERMAN STRONGHOLD—WHILE THE SEAFORTH'S BOMBED THE DEFENDERS TRENCH, AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

"In former despatches," wrote Sir John French on April 5, in his historic story of Neuve Chapelle, "I have been able to comment very favourably upon the conduct and bearing of the Territorial Force throughout the operations in which they have been engaged. As time goes on and I see more and more of their work, whether in the trenches or engaged in more active operations, I am still further impressed with their value. Several battalions were engaged in the most critical moments of the heavy fighting which occurred in the middle of March, and they acquitted themselves with the utmost credit." We illustrate here, as a typical instance of the heroism of our Territorials under fire, the marvellously fine charge at Neuve Chapelle of the 3rd London, a battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, whose headquarters are at 21, Edward Street, Hampstead Road. The present is their second war: they

first saw service in South Africa. It was in the final stage of the battle, on the right of the line, where the Germans were standing desperately at bay entrenched among the ruined houses at the southern extremity of the village, known to our men as "Fort Arthur." The Seaforths, relates our correspondent, volunteered to break through a communication-trench of the enemy and bomb the defenders, while the 3rd London Territorials attacked in front. The Londoners charged across the piled fields strewn with dead, clearing as they went. Many of the rest pressed forward without checking, and, as an onlooker put it, "they carried in their stride the last German stronghold." "It was the finest charge I have ever seen," said an Indian officer.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)





# THE GREAT WAR.

By CHARLES LOWE.



STEADILY increasing both in volume and intensity is the cry of public protest against the keep-it-dark policy of the Government with respect to the war, and there would seem to be ample reason for this general dissatisfaction when a somewhat serious reverse—or call it "untoward event"—which we suffered at the hands of the Germans in East Africa about the middle of January was only disclosed in detail to the nation about the middle of April, and then only to rectify an exaggerated account of the affair from the other side.

But a welcome departure from this policy of senseless reticence and secretiveness was the statement made in Parliament by Mr. Lloyd George with regard to the present strength of our armies at the front as compared with the six divisions which were originally fixed to compose our Expeditionary Force (though, as a matter of fact, we took the field with only about four-sixths of that figure). "Well," asked the Chancellor, with exultation in his voice and confidence in his eye, "what has happened? After eight months of war there are more than six times as many men out there fighting for this country, fully equipped, and now supplied with adequate ammunition, and every man who dropped has been replaced. I say that is one of the most magnificent feats of organisation, and I do not believe it has ever been done before in the history of any other country."

Quite right; but still the Chancellor's statement was somewhat lacking in clearness and precision. If a Division be estimated at about 20,000 men of all arms, more than sixty of them would tot out at something like 720,000 men, though we were not told whether this force includes the Colonial and Indian contingents, and, above all, whether "out there" means Flanders or all our other "fronts" as well, seven in all. For, as Frederick the Great waged a Seven Years' War, so we in turn may now be said to be carrying on seven wars—or one with as many fronts as there are days in the week, or ages in the life of man, not to speak of other significant sevens.

That is to say, we are now waging separate yet interconnected campaigns in Flanders, the Dardanelles region of Turkey, the Suez Canal district of Egypt, the Persian Gulf, German East Africa, German South-West Africa, and the Cameroons—not to speak of the North Sea, formerly, but no longer, known as the German Ocean. Apart from our naval strength in the Ægean, it is reckoned that our auxiliary force for the conquest of the Dardanelles—where we have already made a good beginning by landing a considerable military force on the Gallipoli Peninsula—cannot very well be less than 100,000 men, which was the figure officially given out at Paris as the size of the expeditionary army that France was concentrating in North Africa with the same object.

With 200,000 men divided between the Asiatic and the European sides of the Dardanelles the Allies can do much. In 1854 the same Allies landed at Eupatoria for the conquest of the Crimea with a combined force of some 58,000 men, of whom only 26,000 were British, or about 2000 more than formed the backbone of Wellington's army at Waterloo. This will show what an immense difference there is between the naval and military exigencies of that time and the present, when the Allies have to send 200,000 land troops and a fleet of battle-ships—one of them, the *Queen Elizabeth*, being the most powerful afloat—to open up a free passage between the

Ægean and the Euxine, and thus achieve a strategical end of most momentous and far-reaching results.

Yet it is not clear, I repeat, whether the Chancellor's "more than thirty-six Divisions out there" includes the expeditionary force which we have sent to the Dardanelles, and which—but no! Anyhow, one thing pretty certain is that the Chancellor's host—consisting of six armies, each of three army corps, totaling 36 divisions, 108 brigades, or 432 battalions—does not, so far, include any of what are called Kitchener's men, apart from two divisions composed of re-engaged time-expired troops who are said to be a sight to see. Still, after making due allowances for the possible

through and rolling back of whom will take a lot of doing by the Germans before they get to Calais.

For such once more seems to be the more immediate aim of the Kaiser, who is said to have again, shuttlecock-like, made his appearance on the western front, and even brought with him (though this is only a rumour) the redoubtable Marshal von Hindenburg from the Polish side to head the assault on the Allied lines with another of his furious wild-bull rushes. But the best counter-irritants to wild bulls are bulldogs of the British breed, such as those who assaulted and carried "Hill 60," a mile or two south-east of Ypres, and held it as in a vice against all the desperate counter-attacks of the Germans, supported by showers of shell emitting asphyxiating gases—the latest devilish device of the Huns in defiance of the Hague Convention which they are now treating as another "scrap of paper."

In some respects, "Hill 60" was even a more heroic affair than Neuve Chapelle, and threw Albuera and Badajoz into the shade. The combats round Troy must have been tame affairs compared with the frightful encounters for a piece of ground dignified by the name of hill, though little more than a huge hillock, tumulus, or mound, 250 yards in length by about 200 in depth.

"On to that small area," wrote "Eye-Witness," "the enemy for hours on end hurled tons of metal and high explosive, and at times the hill-top was wreathed in clouds of poisonous fumes. And yet our gallant infantry did not give way. They stood firm under a fire which swept away whole sections at a time, filled the trenches with dead bodies, and so cumbers the approaches to the front line that reinforcements could not reach it without having to climb over the prostrate forms of their fallen comrades." No wonder the same official recorder declares that the capture and retention of "Hill 60" will "go down in history among the finest exploits performed by British troops during the war," or that Sir John French lauded his devoted troops for their "customary courage, endurance, and tenacity."

Their example doubtless served as a stimulus to the Canadians on another part of our line—its extreme left, where it linked up with that of the French, and was then prolonged to the sea by the Belgians. Unable to stand the poisonous gases which the Germans had suddenly poured upon them by shells manufactured for the special purpose of asphyxiation, and ten times worse than the old stink-pots of the Chinese, the French were forced to retire without being able to take with them a Canadian battery of heavy 4.7 guns which had been placed in position in rear of their line. The Germans boasted the capture of those guns, but their joy was of short duration. For the Canadian Division, which had been obliged to fall back so as to maintain its alignment with the French, pulled itself together, advanced to the attack, and bayoneted the Germans out of their possession of the captured guns, which were thus restored to their proper owners, whose "conduct had been magnificent throughout," said Sir John French, and "whose gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation"—just as the men of the maple leaf had also done at Paardeberg by helping so materially to accelerate the surrender of Cronje, *omnibus cum suis* hominibus. The Canadian blood shed so profusely in Flanders in the recapturing of four heavy guns will serve as a final cement for the federal structure reposing on the four corner-pillars of the British Empire.

LONDON: APRIL 27, 1915.



1. LIEUT. LORD GARLIES, SCOTS GUARDS. 5. CAPT. ROBIN GREY, R.F.C.  
2. LIEUT. GERARD GOSCHEN, GRENADIER GUARDS. 6. LIEUT. THE MASTER OF SALTOUN, GORDON HIGHLANDERS.  
3. CAPT. THE HON. J. S. COKE, SCOTS GUARDS.  
4. LIEUT. R. O. D. KEPPEL, COLDESTREAM GUARDS. 7. LIEUT. FRENCH, ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

GERMANY'S "HATE LIST": BRITISH OFFICERS WHO ARE UNDER ARREST AS A "REPRISAL" FOR THE ENGLISH TREATMENT OF SUBMARINE CREWS.

Thirty-nine British officers in Germany have been placed under arrest as "a reprisal for the treatment of German submarine crews in England." Among them are those whose portraits are given above. Lieut. Lord Garlies is the heir of the Earl of Galloway. Lieut. Gerard Goschen is the younger son of Sir William Goschen, formerly British Ambassador in Berlin, and was Honorary Attaché there for a time. He was private secretary to his father when the British Squadron visited Kiel in June last. Captain the Hon. John Spencer Coke, of the Scots Guards, is a half-brother of the Earl of Leicester. He served in South Africa. His wife is the daughter of the Hon. Harry Lawson, elder son of Lord Burnham, of the "Daily Telegraph." Lieut. Rupert O. Derek Keppel is the third son of Lord Albemarle. Captain Robin Grey was added to the list, no doubt, because he is related to Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister best hated by Germany. He received the Legion of Honour in September for distinguished service in the field. Lieut. the Master of Saltoun is the heir of Lord Saltoun. Lieut. French was probably picked out because of his name!

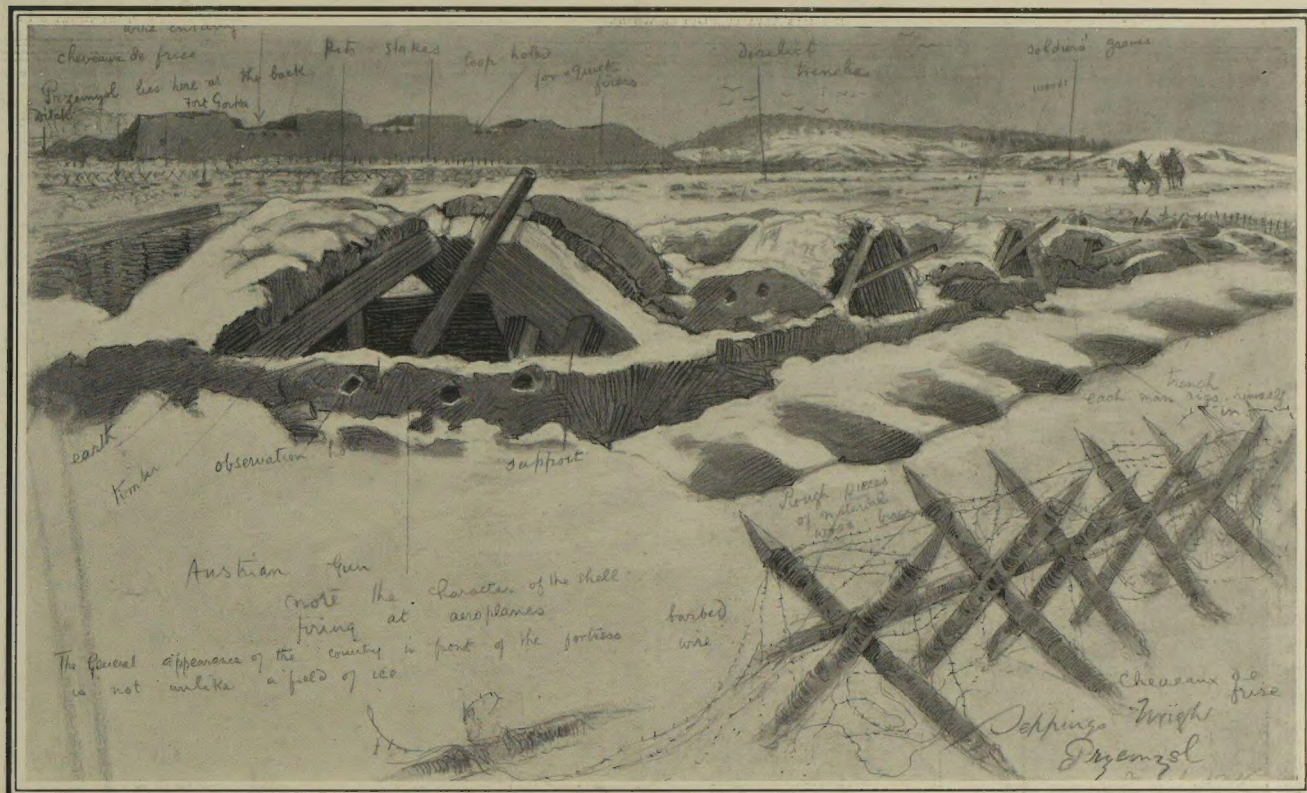
Photographs by Lafayette, Downey, Sarony, Mauli and Fox, and Newspaper Illustrations.

detachment of several of the Chancellor's "more than thirty-six divisions" to fronts other than our immediate "out there" one, we can rest calmly confident in the consciousness that our lines in Flanders are now held by at least half a million men, the bursting



# THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL: FACSIMILE SKETCHES BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT.

FACSIMILE SKETCHES BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIANS.



WITH THE RUINED FORT GORKA OF PRZEMYSL IN THE BACKGROUND: AUSTRIAN BOMB-PROOF OUTWORKS OF THE GREAT GALICIAN STRONGHOLD CAPTURED BY RUSSIA.



THE END OF A DEFENDER OF PRZEMYSL: THE BURNING OF THE CARRIAGES OF AN AUSTRIAN ARMoured TRAIN AFTER THE ENGINE HAD BEEN DISABLED BY GUN-FIRE.

"Here and there," says Mr. Seppings-Wright, with reference to the upper drawing on this page, "the bronze barrel of an Austrian field-gun looked skyward. They were sheltered by thick shields of wood and earth from overhead bombs, and an opening sawn through the covering enabled the gunners to train the guns on aircraft. Wire entanglements, chevaux de frise, and all the modern apparatus of defence lay round in a tangled mass. In the background rose the bold profile of Fort Gorka, one of

the most powerful of modern forts, now silent and in ruins."—"An armoured train [which is also shown in a drawing on another page] played an important part in the defence until the Russians told off a force to attack and capture it, in which they were entirely successful. The engine was disabled by gun-fire (aided by searchlights) and the carriages set fire to. The Austrians escaped on the farther side as the Russians appeared out of the darkness."—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL: A FACSIMILE SKETCH

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT,

RUSSIANS ADVANCING OUT OF WOODS.

FORT BLOWING UP.

## BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, WHO WAS PRESENT.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIANS.

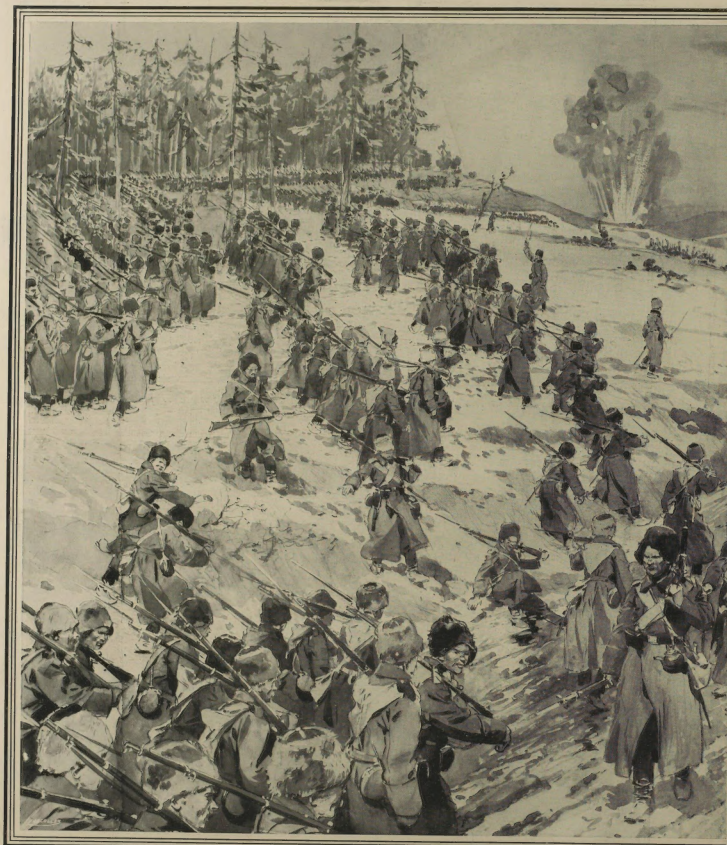
LAND-MINE EXPLODING.

FORT BLOWING UP; AND SHOTLA EXPLODING.

TOWN OF PRZEMYSL.

RAILWAY BRIDGE BLOWING UP.

FORT GORKA ON FIRE.



"THE SUN ROSE OVER ONE OF THE GREATEST AND MOST HISTORIC SCENES OF THE WAR":  
ILL-FATED SORTIE, MARCHED PAST RUSSIAN

"The dull roar and lurid flares of heavy explosion," says our artist, Mr. Seppings-Wright, in his word account of the fall of Przemyśl, "shook the air and thrilled the spectators, like the trembling of an earthquake. The enemy were destroying their forts and ammunition. One desperate effort was made by the Austrians to break through the thin grey line of the Russian infantry. They failed, and the sun rose over one of the greatest and most historic scenes of the war. Przemyśl was in Russian hands. In this last attempt six thousand prisoners swelled the total number to the huge aggregate of 117,000." The sketch here reproduced shows, he continues, "the captured Austrians after their ill-fated sortie.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE SIEGE OF PRZEMYSL—CAPTURED AUSTRIANS, AFTER THEIR FINAL  
TROOPS ADVANCING ON PRZEMYSL.

"We captured 6000 out of 15,000," said an officer, "and where are the others?" Some of the Russian Guards have picked up Austrian rifles. These have the short sword-bayonet. The Russian weapon is much longer." The town of Przemyśl is seen in the distance on the right. The Austrian prisoners, in the centre foreground, are being marched away from it, past the Russian troops seen advancing on the left of the picture. In the background are shown some of the Austrian forts and a railway bridge being blown up, and Fort Gorka on fire. Towards the left is the explosion of a land-mine.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)



# SERBIAN IMPRESSIONS.

BY JOHN W. N. SULLIVAN.

**E**VEN the beginning of the voyage had a spice of excitement about it. With the exception of the leader of the expedition, not one of us had ever been to Serbia before; nor, indeed, had we more than the vaguest notions regarding the country and its people. Some of us, moreover, like myself, had no experience whatever of hospital work; so that the whole adventure seemed as undefined and shadowy as any lover of romance could desire.

We started at midnight, but none of us were in bed. The rumour that we were presently to pass through an area of floating mines laid by the Germans, combined with the natural excitement of leaving England for an indefinite period, effectually banished sleep for the time being. And we were to have a convoy! As a matter of fact, the convoy was a very tame affair. We occasionally saw a smudge on the horizon which we were informed was one of the escorting cruisers, and sometimes two or three vicious-looking destroyers would come near enough to be seen; but apart from these transient appearances the convoy, from the spectacular point of view, might just as well not have existed. It left us at Gibraltar, and from there till Malta it was no longer necessary to have lights out at night.

From Malta to Salonica the weather was bad, and, except for two days' respite at Athens, the time was spent in enduring violent internal upheavals succeeded by spells of sad meditation. But from Salonica it is merely a day's train journey to Skopje—or Uskub, as the Turks called it when it belonged to them—and at Skopje our hospital is situated.

A Serbian train is never in a hurry. It proceeds with leisurely dignity along its single-track railway, taking thirteen hours to travel one hundred and fifty miles, and thus affording one plenty of time to study Serbian scenery. The Vardar, a river which resembles a tumultuous stream of pea-soup, accompanies the railway throughout its entire length. At intervals we crawl cautiously and almost imperceptibly over high wood bridges, the Vardar boiling beneath and the bleak bare mountains enclosing one on either side. Stationed at regular distances along the line we see a little thatched mud hut, and standing beside it a motionless Serbian sentry, apparently quite alone in the surrounding desolation. It has a sobering effect, this Serbian scenery—we gradually lose the holiday feeling; we become serious and a little depressed.

With the fall of dusk we light our candles, sticking them on projecting parts of the carriage. (I have not got the grease off my uniform yet), and open our bags of provisions. Fortunately it is a warm day, for there is no heating or lighting apparatus on the train. We finish our meal, talk a little, and sleep a little, until presently the train clanks slowly to a standstill. We have arrived.

Skopje or Uskub has, as we discovered later, more points of interest than most Serbian towns. It is bisected by the Vardar, one side being Turkish in

population and buildings, and the other side Serbian. The contrast is really very interesting, and in some ways instructive. But at first one had no opportunity of seeing the town: the hospital claimed all one's attention. After working twelve to fifteen hours every day, one has little leisure or inclination for sight-seeing. The walk (in high rubber boots) through the semi-liquid streets of Uskub from the orderlies' sleeping-quarters to the hospital, and the view of the distant mountains from the hospital windows, was for some time our sole acquaintance with this part of Serbia. On the other hand, one

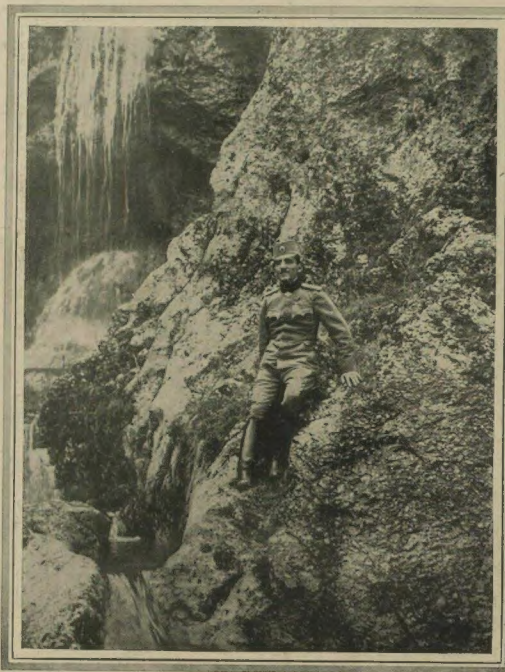
fulnes. They turn everything into a joke, including death and disfigurement. Their sense of humour, like their sense of honour, occasionally differs markedly from that of an Englishman. With respect to the latter point, it may be mentioned that their two national card games are so extremely simple as to be entirely uninteresting when played properly. So the Serbs cheat continually. The whole art of these games, as played by the Serbs, consists in their more or less dexterous methods of cheating.

They are a quick, intelligent people, yet remarkably ignorant. They soon master the working of any piece of apparatus if they see it a few times. It was often quite amusing to hear their perfectly just comments on their own temperature-charts. On the other hand, a man who had been fitted with a glass eye complained most bitterly because he could not see out of it.

Their high spirits and ready intelligence, combined with a certain careless improvidence, have caused one writer to refer to them as "the Irish of the Balkans." In appearance they are dark and unusually handsome, the men being, on the whole, distinctly more good-looking than the women. It is not difficult to acquire an elementary knowledge of the Serbian language, which is probably the simplest of the Slavonic tongues; and the Serbs display their usual quickness in recognising one's linguistic limitations, and in confining their conversation to the few words one has acquired. They love argument and repartee, although some of their jokes make a modest orderly devoutly thankful that the ward sister has not troubled to extend her knowledge of Serbian beyond about six words.

My first Sunday in the wards was marked by a rather curious experience. I was engaged in dressing a wounded leg when an extraordinary figure appeared before me, carrying in his outstretched arms a little tray from whence a heavy smoke was rising. This smoke he very solemnly and deliberately puffed into my face, and then turned to honour the patients with his attentions. The sight of the men crossing themselves suddenly brought home to my bewildered mind the fact that the man was a Russian priest in full dress, and that, in obedience to some rite, he was puffing incense on each man in turn. It was too late for me to cross myself, so I nodded and smiled agreeably at the priest, who seemed perfectly satisfied with my behaviour, to my great relief.

When at last the pressure of the work grew less, and we had an hour to spare, we made straight for the Turkish quarter of the town. Innumerable people, streets of incredible narrowness and filth, at all inclinations to the horizontal; hovels, crazy-looking little shops, and mosques—it was fascinating and bewildering; but we went there seldom and never stayed for long, because, even more than the other quarters of that disease-stricken town, the Turkish quarter was the home of the dreaded typhus.



SERBIA'S FUTURE MONARCH ON ACTIVE SERVICE: THE CROWN PRINCE ALEXANDER, BY A WATERFALL NEAR THE BELGRADE FORTS, WATCHING THE EFFECT OF SERBIAN SHELLS ON THE AUSTRIAN POSITIONS. It was officially announced at Nish on the 7th that on the previous day the Austrians had again bombarded Belgrade, with heavy artillery, which, however, was silenced by the Serbian guns. Thirty shells, it was stated, fell into the city, but did little damage.—[Photograph by Topical.]

gained quite a good insight into the character of the Serbian people from the patients in the wards.

They are a curious race. That they are brave and efficient fighters is shown by their record in this and other wars; but it is more interesting to note what one might call their peace qualities. The first thing which strikes one about the Serbian patients in a ward is their extraordinary volubility and cheer-



MEN OF THE GALLANT SERBIAN ARMY GOING HOME FOR A FEW DAYS' LEAVE: ISSUING PASSES TO CONVALESCENT WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT NISH.

Since the Serbs so heroically drove the invading Austrians out of their country, their Army has had some time to recuperate. There have been reports, however, of renewed Austrian attacks on Serbia in preparation.

Photograph by C.N.



# THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL: A FACSIMILE SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, WHO WAS PRESENT.

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIANS.



## WITH THEIR GUNS CLEVERLY CONCEALED BENEATH BOUGHS OF TREES: A RUSSIAN BATTERY IN ACTION ON THE WAY TO PRZEMYSL.

With regard to this drawing Mr. Seppings-Wright says in his letter: "It shows a Russian battery at work in the wood. The guns are cleverly concealed with boughs of trees. The huts seen in my small sketch (inset in the left-hand top corner), which are roughly constructed, principally of grass and dried herbage, are also hidden by the same means. The outer edge of the wood was mown down, but the guns did not suffer very much." Of the general effect of the great Russian achievement, our Artist says: "Przemyśl at last! The victory is one of the first importance, opening,

as it does, one of the gates to Hungary. To use the words of a Russian officer: 'Przemyśl is ours, thank God! never to return.' A glance at the map will explain its value. Success has been achieved at a great cost: the toll of soldiers who fell has not yet been published. But what redounds to the credit of the Russian arms is the fact that the besiegers were numerically much inferior to the defenders. The Austrians had the advantage of heavier guns, also. The Russian guns kept up a ceaseless fire—both field-guns and guns of position."—[Drawn: Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]





THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL: A FACSIMILE BATTLE-SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, OUR ARTIST PRESENT AT

The fall of Przemyśl, after a long siege, was announced on March 22. Sepplings-Wright, our War-Artist with the Russians, had the unique experience of being present during the actions that led to the capture of the stronghold, and the fall. He writes of this drawing: "The battlefield was so extensive that very little of the movements could be discerned, except by the flashes of the guns, the bursting of shells, and the flutter of the searchlights. My picture gives a general idea. It will be seen that this portion of the battle took place for the possession of the main road and railway. Both were defended by powerful forts and earthworks, and miles of trenches. The road was further defended by a deep ditch on either side. Formerly beautiful trees formed an avenue right on to the town, but these had been cut down, leaving the Russians to face murderous fire in a plain level and open as the palm of your hand. An armoured train played an important part, and a body of soldiers were told off to attack and capture it – a task in which they were entirely successful. The Russians advanced, in open formation, by

THE ACTION—A GENERAL IMPRESSION OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE, LOOKING "ALMOST LIKE THE LAST JUDGMENT."



## THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL: A FACSIMILE SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, WHO WAS PRESENT.

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIANS.



## THE RUSSIAN ENGINEERS' PART IN TAKING PRZEMYSL: TEMPORARY BRIDGES OVER THE SAN, WHERE THREE HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THE AUSTRIANS.

"In this drawing," says Mr. Seppings-Wright, "I give a picture of bridges over the river. They are, of course, destroyed, but not wrecked completely. It is really an almost wanton piece of destruction, as it can easily be repaired for the convenience of the Army. Two bridges (temporary) have been thrown across by the Russian Engineers, one on trestles, the other on boats." Just before the fall of Przemyśl was announced, a Russian commander said: "On the night of the 21st (March) there was a fierce artillery fire round Przemyśl. Portions of the garrison who once more attempted a sortie

towards the north-east were driven back within the circle of forts with heavy losses." There had been two distinct sieges of the fortress, the first lasting from the middle of September to the beginning of December 1914, when the Russians were obliged temporarily to raise the siege; and the second from the end of that month until the surrender. The numbers of the captured Austrian garrison have been given as: 9 Generals, 2307 officers, and 113,871 men, besides 6800 sick and wounded: the total number of Austrian guns taken was 1010.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)



## DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LANGFIER, HEATH, LAFAYETTE, DOVER STREET STUDIOS, SWAIN, BARNETT, STUART, ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND DEBENHAM.

LIEUT. J. D. SMALLEY,  
CAMBRIDGE REGT.2ND LIEUT. C. A. VINCENT,  
RIFLE BRIGADE.LIEUT. A. R. NEWTON-KING,  
ROYAL IRISH REGT.2ND LIEUT. G. STANILAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE REGT.LIEUT. GEOFFREY HOLMAN,  
KING'S SHROPSHIRE L.I.2ND LIEUT. A. C. BRICKWOOD,  
YORK AND LANCASTER REGT.LIEUT. H. G. MATHIESON,  
LONDON REGT.2ND LIEUT. W. V. P. C. WHITTLE,  
WORCESTERSHIRE REGT.CAPTAIN MAURICE BURNETT,  
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.LIEUT.-COL. T. K. BRITTEN,  
110TH REGT. MAHARATTA L.I.CAPTAIN E. J. F. JOHNSTON,  
ROYAL SCOTS.MAJOR ERNEST E. EDMANN, D.S.O.,  
23RD PESH. MNT'N. BATT. AND R.G.A.LIEUT. FREDERICK E. STYLES,  
ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.MAJOR LANCELOT EDWARDS,  
LINCOLN REGT.LIEUT. A. W. RAMSAY,  
THE BUFFS.CAPTAIN AND ADJUTANT A. G. S. HIND,  
110TH MAHARATTA L.I.MAJOR ALVIN A. SANDERS,  
E. LANCASHIRE REGT.CAPTAIN WILFRID. PICTON-WARLOW,  
WELSH REGT. AND ROY. FLYING CORPS.CAPTAIN F. J. CHADWICK,  
104TH WELLESLEY RIFLES.CAPTAIN G. C. BINSTEED  
ESSEX REGT.

Our portraits of officers who have given their lives for their country include this week that of 2nd Lieut. Charles Aubrey Vincent, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vincent, of Cape Province, South Africa. When at Uppingham he gained his colours for Rugby, and at Cambridge, later, his Blue. Lieut. A. R. Newton-King fought at Mons, the Marne, and the Aisne, and was one of the first officers to receive the French military decoration. Lieut. Geoffrey Holman was the third son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Holman, of Wynnstey, Putney Heath. He was killed in action on April 9, after having been wounded on March 10. Lieut. A. C. Brickwood was the elder son of Sir John and Lady Brickwood, of Hindhead, Surrey. Captain Maurice Burnett was formerly Senior House Physician at St. George's Hospital, and was killed in action at Shaiba. He was the youngest son of Surg.-General and Mrs. Burnett, of Cambridge Gardens, Richmond. Lieut.-Col. T. Xavier Britten died of wounds received at Shaiba. He was the son of

the late Major-General Britten, Indian Army. Captain E. J. F. Johnston had seen service in South Africa, receiving the Queen's medal, with three clasps, and the King's medal, with two clasps. He was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, of Hook Heath House, Woking. Lieut. Frederick Styles, who was shot at Etreaux while leading his men under a heavy fire, was the eldest son of the late Frederick Styles and of Mrs. Styles, of Blackmoor, Four Elms. Major Lancelot Edwards served with distinction in South Africa, where he received both medals with five clasps, and was mentioned in despatches. He was the eldest son of the late J. G. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, of Broughton and Fair Oak, Hants. Major Alvin A. Sanders was killed in action at Neuve Chapelle, on March 12. Captain Wilfrid Picton-Warlow, supposed to have been drowned on December 20, 1914, whilst flying over the Straits of Dover, was the youngest son of Colonel Turbervill, Eweny Priory, Bridgend, Glamorgan.

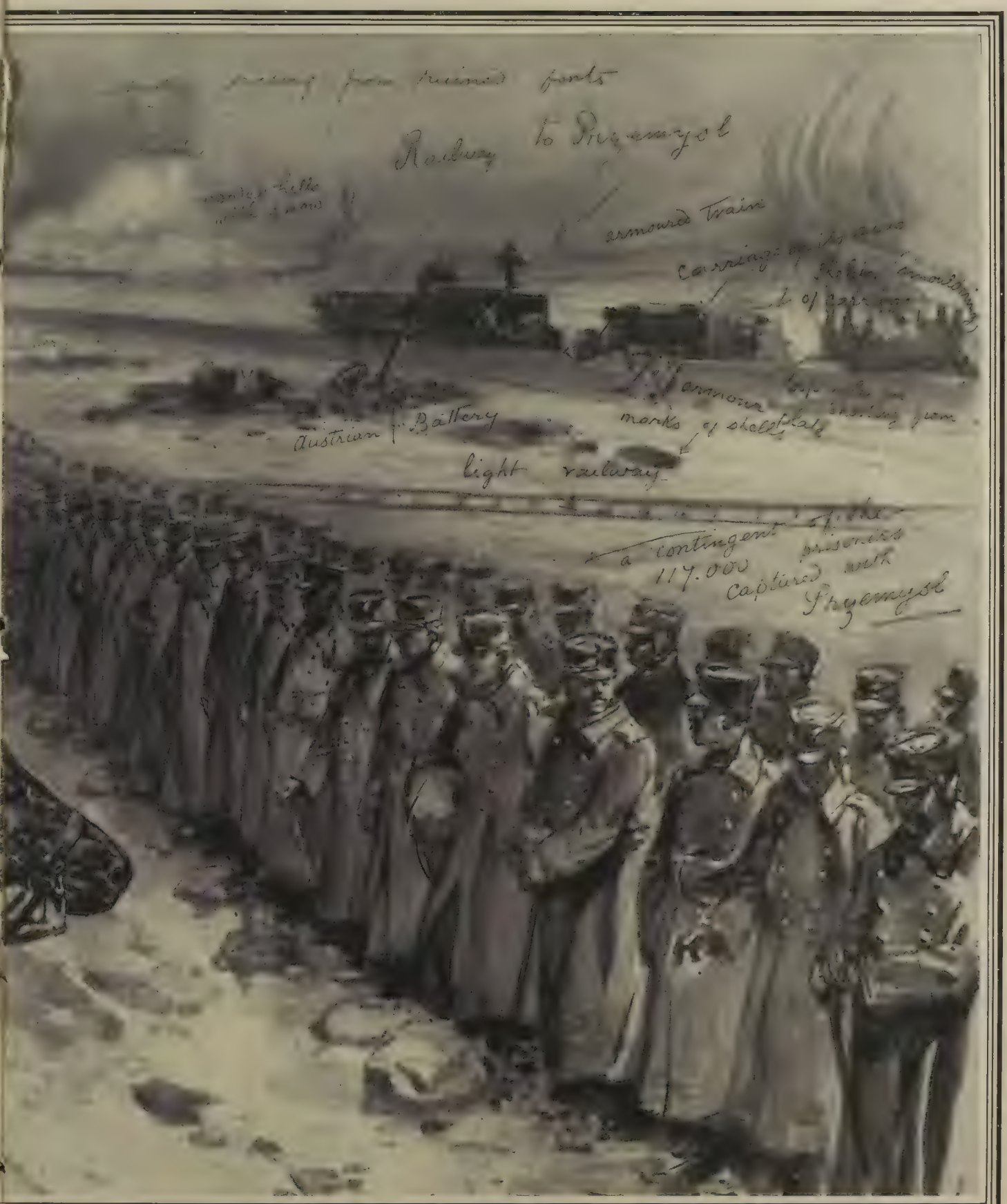
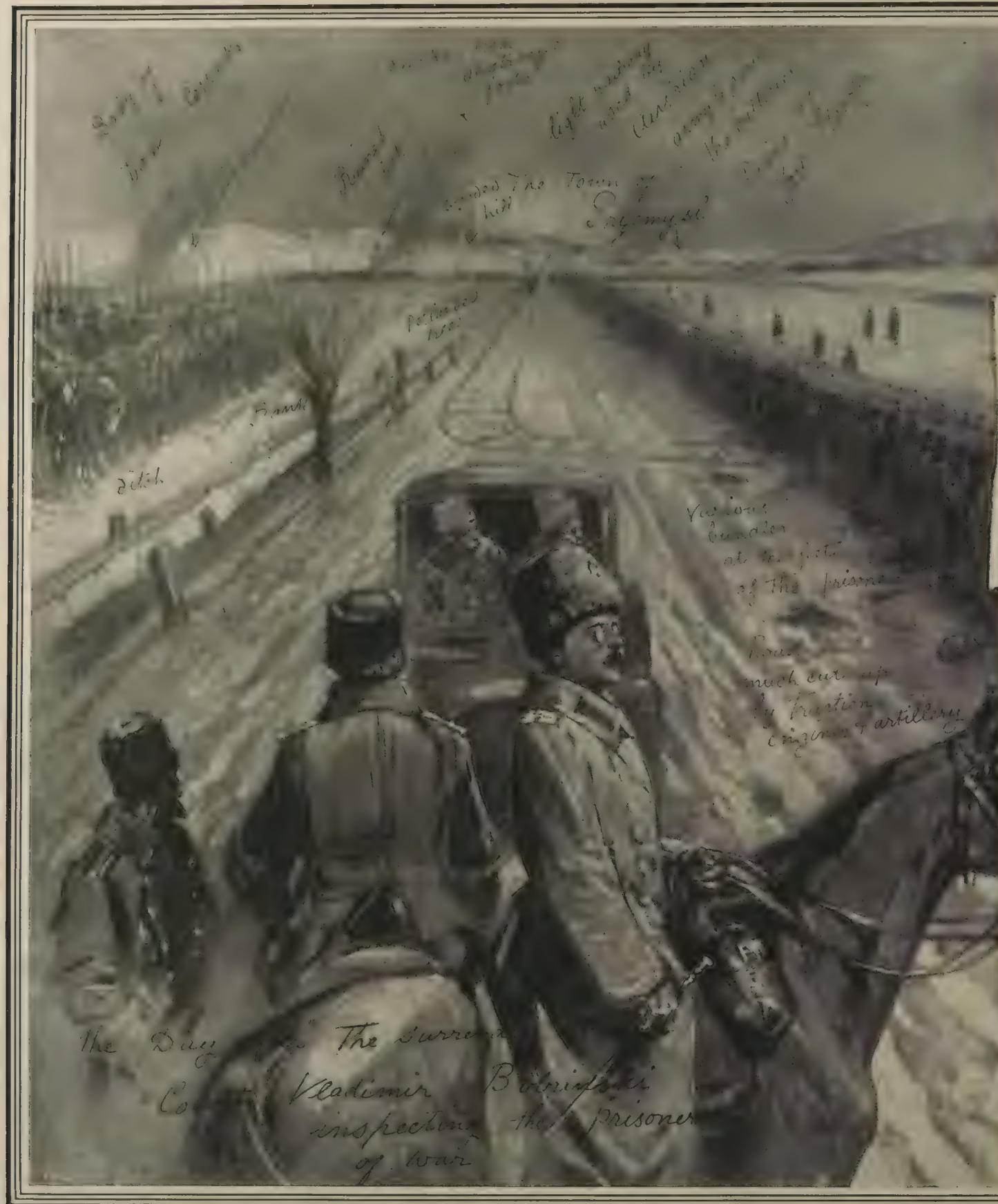


## THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL: A FACSIMILE SKETCH

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT,

BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, WHO WAS PRESENT.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIANS.



"AWAY DOWN THE ROAD LINED UP IN FRONT OF THE POSITIONS SO WELL DEFENDED":  
OUTSIDE PRZEMYSL

Mr. Seppings-Wright's sketch gives a vivid idea of the enormous number of Austrians who surrendered to the Russians at Przemyśl. They are seen drawn up along the road leading to Przemyśl, formerly a fine avenue of trees, as mentioned in our Artist's account of part of the fighting quoted elsewhere in this issue. "The road," he writes, "was further defended by a deep ditch on either side." Describing the scene after the last Austrian sortie failed and Przemyśl was surrendered, he says: "In this last attempt 6000 prisoners swelled the total number to the huge aggregate of 117,000. As the morning advanced, the Russians moved on to take possession. Away down the road, lined up in front of the positions so well defended, stood some thousands of Austrians unarmed, with the exception of the officers, who retained their swords. Beyond, about a mile or so, was a second company: these still had their rifles.

THOUSANDS OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS BEING INSPECTED BY COUNT VLADIMIR BOBRINSKI  
AFTER THE SURRENDER.

A body of some 500 Cossacks were drawn up beyond them again, between the prisoners and the second fort. No one seemed to know exactly what to do. Count Bobrinski was there inspecting them, and later they were fed and sent off on various roads to some destination. The men all appeared hungry, but the officers looked fairly well; they wore new uniforms. Many of the soldiers had new great-coats; these showed up the poverty and wretchedness of the others. Down the roadway ran a light railway used to serve the batteries. On the right the wrecked armoured train blocked the way. Here and there the barrel of an Austrian field-gun looked skyward, settled down on its bed of litter, wrecked shield, wheels, and gear. Mr. Seppings-Wright gives the first official figures of Austrian rank and file captured. Later they were reported as over 120,000, besides about 2300 officers.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## SCIENCE &amp; NATURAL HISTORY.

A SELLER OF POINTS FOR THE FACE AND OF DRUGS—  
AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE 17TH CENTURY.THE FIRST NINE DARED PASSO, MUST BE BRIBING THEMSELVES  
THE HOME OF NICHOLAS FLAMEL (1500-1518).THE FIRST NINE DARED PASSO, MUST BE BRIBING THEMSELVES  
THE HOME OF NICHOLAS FLAMEL (1500-1518).

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE BIG-GAME OF THE CARPATHIANS AND  
THE CAUCASUS

NOW that our attention is rivetted so anxiously upon the Carpathians and the tremendous issues that are to be decided there, a brief survey of the big-game animals which inhabit these mountain fastnesses may prove acceptable. Those of us who are interested in big game, whether from the point of view of the naturalist or the sportsman, cannot but feel some misgivings as to the effect which the invading hosts of

A PECULIAR FORM OF WILD GOAT: THE WEST  
CAUCASIAN TUR.

The Caucasus yields three kinds of wild goats: the Pasang, and two peculiar forms—Pallas's Tur and the Western Tur. The latter recalls the ibex. "Tur" is the local name.

By Courtesy of Rowland Ward, Ltd.

armed men may have on the inhabitants of these solitudes, for it is certain that the larger game animals of South Africa suffered severely during the Boer War.

Pride of place among the animals now under review is, perhaps, to be accorded to the red-deer, which is represented by several more or less distinct races. All, however, like the German red-deer, run larger than our Scotch animals. The two most interesting of the races just referred to are the Polish or Wandering stag, of the Maramoros Forest in Hungary, and the stag of the Bukovina region of the Galician Carpathians, which is represented by a large grey race in the plains and a smaller, darker race in the mountains. At their best, these Carpathian stags are magnificent, with huge antlers. As trophies they have been collected with the most religious zeal by the nobility for generations. This much is attested by the collection of the late Count Arco-Zinneberg, which, including the antlers of roe-deer, numbered upwards of 2500 heads of extraordinary weight and size. This collection, with the exception of the King of Saxony's, is the finest in the world. There are also some fine examples of this deer in this country, notably in the collections of Sir Edmund Loder and Mr. J. G. Millais.

The Carpathian roebuck attains to a large size, and is as much sought after as the chamois. The latter animal is here characterised

by its darker coloration, as compared with specimens from the Pyrenees or the Alps. The tuft of hair worn in the hats of chamois-hunters is a trophy immensely prized. It is known as the "Gemse-bart"—literally, chamois-beard. As a matter of fact, this animal has no beard. The hairs are obtained from the ridge of the spine, where in the males, during the autumn, they attain a great length. Big prices are paid for specially large bunches.

The wild boar and the brown bear end the list of the big-game animals of the Carpathians. But while this list is by no means to be despised, that of the Caucasus, where the Turks recently suffered so severely, is, from the sportsman's point of view, infinitely more alluring. For this area contains the finest fauna of large game in Europe. Moreover, it is enriched by animals of an Oriental type. The red-deer of this region differs from its eastern relations in its greater size, and in the different character of the antlers, which, though large and massive, are generally less complex, rarely exceeding eight "points"—that is to say, they have fewer "tines" or branches. Compensation for this deficiency, however, is found in their greater length, the antlers of these animals approaching those of the great American Wapiti. No fewer than three kinds of wild goat are to be met with—the Pasang, and two quite peculiar forms known as Pallas's Tur and the Western Tur, the latter recalling the ibex. Pallas's Tur enjoys the distinction of growing enormous horns.

But the noblest of all the Caucasian hoofed animals is unquestionably the bison—commonly, but wrongly, called the Aurochs. This animal, which is the larger and finer counterpart of the American bison, is a truly wild animal, differing in many respects from the jealously protected Lithuanian bison, and more nearly resembling his forbears who once roamed over Great Britain, as attested by remains in the Cromer Forest bed and elsewhere.

Of the larger carnivores, the wolf and the brown bear are the most common. The latter are sometimes met with of a beautiful silver-grey colour, instead of the typical brown hue. More important is the tiger, which, on the northern flanks of the range, is represented by the Persian race. A pale-coloured race of the leopard is by no means uncommon among the higher crags, and the lynx occurs in the forests. Finally, mention must be made of the jackal and the Corsac, a fox with a dark tip to its

brush. This animal is of considerable commercial value, an average of about 50,000 skins coming annually into the fur market.

Many remarkable birds also occur in this area. Special mention may be made of the Lammergeir, or bearded vulture, a bird once common in the Alps; the Caucasian black-cock, the Capercaille, the Caucasian snow-cock (or snow-partridge), and the Caspian snow-cock. It is hardly likely that the military operations will much affect these various animals, for the intrusion into their solitudes has not been very extensive; all depends on future operations, and whether large bodies of troops effect a prolonged stay within their haunts.

—W. P. PYCRAFT.

AN ANIMAL WHICH YIELDS A  
TROPHY IMMENSELY PRIZED BY  
ITS HUNTERS: A CHAMOIS, FROM  
THE CAUCASUS—WHOSE "BEARD"  
COMES FROM THE RIDGE OF  
THE SPINE.

As is noted in the article, the so-called Gemse-bart (literally, chamois-beard) is misnamed. In fact, the animal is beardless; and the much-prized hairs are obtained from the ridge of the spine.

By Courtesy of Rowland Ward, Ltd.

THE FINEST OF ALL THE CAUCASIAN HOOVED ANIMALS: THE BISON;  
COMMONLY, BUT INCORRECTLY, CALLED THE AUROCHS.

The Caucasian bison is a really wild animal, the larger and finer counterpart of the American bison. More nearly than the protected Lithuanian bison, it resembles its forbears, which once roamed over Great Britain.

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## FASHIONS FOR MAY.

THE new modes are now settled, and it becomes plain that, as usual, evolution and not revolution is the order of the day. The talk about skirts to measure six or eight yards wide at the hem proves to have been absurd; but the wider skirt has come to stay. For the present, only a moderate "flare" is to be adopted, and the fulness is mainly round the lower part of the skirt. Transparent and almost weightless fabrics are in the highest favour: Ninon, voile, chiffon—and, above all, silk crêpe-de-Chine—are used for afternoon and evening gowns, and full accordion-pleatings and gathered flouncings in such dainty fabrics fall lightly and artistically into their own folds. Two and a-half to three and a-half yards for the foundation skirt overhung by these dainty transparent fabrics is the utmost measure of circumference allowed in the best houses; while the fragile fabric itself, if pulled out of its folds for measurement, will naturally be considerably wider. These delicate materials, again, are often but little gored, but the fulness is held in to the shape of the wearer over the hips by some device. A favourite form of catching in the material to the figure at that point is two or more lines of shirrings or gaugings; in some cases done in the fabric of the skirt itself, which is closely gathered over concealed cords; and in other cases a separate piece of the material cut on the bias is shirred on cords and applied as a band of trimming to the fragile material and through to the firmer foundation at one and the same time. Another way is to gather the full crêpe-de-Chine or voile in two or three closely drawn rows just below the waist, again less closely a little above the knee, and a third time at the height of the ankle-top. Such methods answer better than goring such delicate fabrics, and also have the new effect that is always desirable.

For the firmer fabrics—foremost amongst which comes the invaluable chiffon taffetas, shot or plain—the "flare" is cut by gores if the skirt is made all in a piece; but it is smart to have a swathed but well-fitted sash set deep round the hips, and then the fulness of the lower part of the skirt put on under that hip-yoke. There is a distinct revival of the modes of the eighteenth century, and one of the features thus adapted to the moment's requirements is a corsage cut so long as to reach well over the hips—midway to the knee, in fact—and when this is adopted, of course, it serves the same purpose as that hip-scarf in keeping a pretty close fit to the figure round the hips, and yet allowing full flounces put on under the edge of the basque to give a wide lower skirt. These long-waisted 1880 bodices are only semi-fitting, as, while clinging to the lines of the figure and having a "waist nip," they are allowed to wrinkle to a certain extent both above and below the waist. Chiffon taffetas is the material responsible for many good gowns, especially for those having two or

three tier flounces. A smart design in skirts is two deep flounces cut with umbrella-like fulness, and both scalloped out deeply round the edges, a glimpse of lace frilling coming under the lower flounce's waving edge, as if just revealing a petticoat. The flounces are bound with a bias of the same material, or another. There may be a sleeveless bodice of a different coloured taffetas, for instance, perhaps



THE MODE OF THE MOMENT: A CHARMING HAT IN BLACK AND GREY.

This very becoming hat is of black taffeta, underlined with black pedal straw, and trimmed with oyster-grey and black brush ospreys. It is one of many dainty modes to be seen in the show-rooms of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore Street, W.

wrinkled to the figure, or perhaps cut exactly like a man's vest, finished off with lace sleeves; this, or a folded corsage, would be harmonised to the skirt flounces by those flounces being bound with the same material as makes the corsage.

In a visit to the spacious show-rooms in Wigmore Street where those well-known interpreters of the best and latest fashions, Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, have now a most attractive display, a point of importance was noted—to wit, that the great house in question is able and willing to supply the desideratum of the present moment, taste combined with economy. A capital example of the soft folds of crêpe-de-Chine in a full skirt, with a corsage cut with a Raglan sleeve and gracefully folded over the figure, is to be had for less than three pounds; and the smartest of afternoon or restaurant gowns in durable taffetas, ninons, or fine cloths, etc., are equally moderately priced in proportion. A charming example shows the combination of chiffon and chiné taffetas, a dainty floral patterned silk forming a flounce round a full skirt of the plain material, and a happy arrangement of both composing the corsage, with the new military collar. Messrs. Debenham and Freebody are making a great and successful speciality of tea-gowns sufficiently dressy and artistic to be used also as home dinner frocks. For but 78s. 6d. there is a tea-gown of brocaded crêpe-de-Chine arranged as gracefully as a Greek statue's draperies. Pictures of these and other beautiful frocks of all kinds, including children's fashions, can be seen by writing to the firm for their booklet catalogues, but a personal visit is a great enjoyment.

Tailor-made garments are always in fashion, and in our climate waterproofed fabrics are in constant demand. Ideal "tailor-mades," in their simple elegance and utility, are those of Burberrys' well-known establishment in the Haymarket. The "Burberry" is an exclusive patent process of waterproofing which does not reveal itself to the eye; and by the good taste in the colourings, and by the excellence of the cut, a charm and grace are attained in a "Burberry" gown not in an ordinary way associated with thoroughly useful and comfortable weather-proof attire. Messrs. Burberrys have just issued a new "Ladies' Catalogue," which will be sent post free on request.

"Will blouses be still in full fashion?" is an oft-repeated question, and the answer is, "Certainly." Nothing can be more satisfactory for morning wear than one of Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver's new blouses, made on the latest lines, in every sort of suitable material, and at wonderfully moderate "times' prices." Their portraits can be seen gratis in the new catalogue of this noted firm, to be had post free from either the Belfast house or from the fine premises in London, 156-168, Regent Street, where also the goods themselves may be inspected.

It must be noted that the first step towards the new spring outfit should be to secure a properly shaped, up-to-date corset, and the "Royal Worcester Kidfitting Corsets" can be bought with all confidence, Messrs. Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus, have a full range of these corsets, in sizes and at prices to suit everybody.



## CHIFFON TAFFETA SUITS.

During the coming season Silk Tailor-mades, similar in character to the garment sketched, will be in great demand. The newest models are all made in rich soft Silk Taffeta Chiffon, or in Old World Moire Silks. All these Silk Tailor-mades are our own exclusive design. They are perfectly cut and finished, and are made by our skilled men tailors from thoroughly reliable silks.

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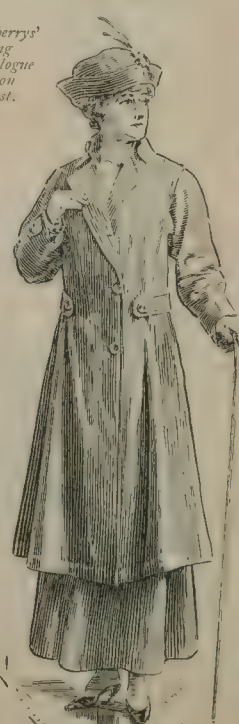
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Feb. 25, 1902), with six codicils, of LORD ARDILAUN, of 11, Carlton House Terrace, S.W., St. Anne's, Clontarf, Dublin, and Ashford, Co. Galway, formerly a partner in Messrs. A. Guinness and Co., and proprietor of the *Dublin Daily Express* and other newspapers, who died on Jan. 20, is proved by Lady Ardilaun, the widow, and Frederick A. B. Turner. The value of the personal property in England and Ireland is £495,638 18. 0d. The testator leaves his Ashford estates to his brother Lord Iveagh, saying that he feared that the management of these estates would impose too much care on his wife. His newspaper properties, with the premises, plant, machinery, etc., are to be sold, but in the meantime carried on by his newspaper trustees. Subject to the payment of £400 each to the executors, and the newspaper trustees, the whole of the property is left to his wife.

The will of LIEUTENANT RICHARD CHARLES DUNDAS FIRTH, 6th Service Battalion South Lancs. Regt., of Dundonnell House, Dundonnell, Ross-shire, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £80,105 12s. 6d. He gives £200 to the Free Hospital for Sick Children, Sheffield; £100 each to the Sheffield Royal Hospital, and to the King Edward Institution, Albert Street, Spitalfields; £100 to the Boy Scouts' Endowment Fund; £2000 to his brother Archibald King Firth; £1500 and his interest in the lease of Dundonnell House to his sister Marianne Bathurst Firth; £1000 each to his mother, his sister Lilian Dundas Baker, his cousin William Dundas Wright, his godson Joseph Ronald St. John Yates, and Henry R. Vickers; a few small legacies, and the residue of his property as to one-half to his mother for life, one-fourth to each of his sisters Marianne and Lilian, for life, and subject thereto, to his brother Archibald.

The will of MR. WILLIAM COOKE, of North Bank, Muswell Hill, N., head of Samuel Cooke, Sons and Co., Friday Street, Cheapside, who died on Feb. 2, is proved by his sons, Samuel Cooke, and Henry Maggs Cooke, and Mr. Herbert John Room, the value of the estate being £306,408 16s. 6d. The testator gives £5000, the income from £20,000, and the use for one year of his residence, and £1000 for the upkeep, to his daughter Alice Hindley Cooke; £5000 in trust for his daughter-in-law Anne

Cooke; £10,000 in trust for his grandson Oscar William Hindley Cooke; £5000 in trust for his grand-daughter Joyce Phoebe Hindley Cooke; £5000 to his executors to be disposed of as he may direct; £1000 to his nephew

Charles Hugh Maggs; £1000 to his nieces Mary Louisa Maggs, Ellen Delicia Maggs, Clara Gertrude Maggs, Beatrice Phoebe Maggs, Edith Ann Ogilvie, and Annie Elkston; and the residue to his children other than his daughter Alice and his son Alfred.

The will (dated Jan. 13, 1910) of MR. THOMAS HASLAM, of Dunham Knoll, Dunham Massey, Cheshire, who died on Feb. 2 last, is proved by his son, Charles Demaine Haslam, Charles Stanley Haslam, and Robert Humphrey Haslam, the value of the estate being £311,192 15s. 10d. The testator gives £500 and an annuity of £2000 during widowhood, or an annuity of £750 should she re-marry, to his wife, small legacies to servants; and the residue to his three sons.

The will (dated Oct. 20, 1914) of MR. WALTER JARVIS, of 73, Midland Road, Bedford, brewer, who died on Jan. 2, is proved by Mrs. Mary Jarvis, the widow, and Henry Young jun., the gross value of the estate being £127,659. Testator gave his household and personal effects, £3250, and an annuity during widowhood of £500 to his wife; £60 a year to his brother Jabez; £50 a year to his niece Miriam Mary Jarvis; and the residue on trust to his sister Mary Ann Arnold, for life, and on her death, an annuity of £200 to Henry Marston Arnold, and the ultimate residue for Frank Henry Arnold.

The will of MR. THOMAS READ HULL, of Jericho, Blackmore, near Ingatstone, who died on Jan. 31, is proved by his sons, James Henry Hull, and Edwin Watson Hull. The value of the property amounts to £197,796 18s. 9d. He gives £25,000 Corporation Stock to his daughter Alice Janet; £10,000 Corporation Stock to his daughter Ellen Perry; an annuity of £400 and the household effects to his wife; £150 to his sisters; £50 each to the Chelmsford Infirmary, and the Chelmsford Dispensary; and the residue to his son James.

A wrong impression has arisen from the fact that certain tyre manufacturers, especially foreign manufacturers, are unable to supply many of their standard sizes. This seems to have served as basis for a rumour that the Dunlop Rubber Company are in like case. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Company are executing large Government orders, but they have been able to make arrangements whereby the supply to the public will not be interrupted in any way.



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DOLBY FULLER,  
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near La Boutillerie. Lieut. Cyril Gordon Martin won his V.C. for most conspicuous bravery at Spanbroek Molen, leading a grenade-throwing party. He also won his D.S.O. in the present war. Lance-Corporal Wilfred Dolby Fuller won his V.C. for most conspicuous bravery in bomb-throwing at Neuve Chapelle. Private Edward Barber, whose death is reported, but not officially announced, won his V.C. for most conspicuous bravery in bomb-throwing at Neuve Chapelle. (Photographs by Nobbs, Horst, and Farrington Photo. Co.)

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J. FOOT & SON, Ltd., 171, New Bond Street, London, W.



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

**New Cars.** Notwithstanding the prevailing idea that all the motor-car-building firms are busily engaged in various work outside their ordinary trade for the nation's need at the present moment, quite a number of new models of cars have made their appearance during the past few weeks. Perhaps some inkling of the possibility of a motor show this winter, as suggested by the President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders at the General Meeting held recently, may be responsible for their entrance and bid for public favour. It may be also that there are optimistic views of the earlier cessation of the present turmoil in Europe, or that the ready employment of all labour has produced a certain prosperity in certain industries—and provided some spare cash available to be spent. But whatever the reasons may be, there is no doubt a demand for motor vehicles of moderate price from the public. It is England, as well as France and Italy that is giving the British motorist the offer of the latest improved motor vehicles. For from

prototype, this Morris-Cowley car is very moderate in its cost to the purchaser, as the two-seater is listed, complete with Lucas dynamo lighting set, ready for the road at 158 guineas, and the four-seater at 185 guineas. Mr. W. R. Morris only went to the United States to buy those parts which he could not get early delivery of in this country, and took his own designs over there to be manufactured, and so there is little of the American style in the power unit. The point of resemblance is the central position of the control gear and brake-levers, but this has been adopted for economical reasons in construction. Those motorists who wish for a vehicle capable of making a comfortable running speed of about twenty-five to thirty miles an hour should find this new model to their satisfaction.

**T.T. Model.** A much speedier car is the French contribution to the motoring world, as the new 12-40-h.p. D.F.P. is the touring descendant of the Tourist Trophy competitor of that make which put up the excellent speed average on the Isle of Man

course last June of 48.38 miles per hour in that 600 miles run for the *Daily Telegraph* prizes. This little 70 mm. by 130 mm. engine has run 82.15 miles in an hour on the Brooklands track, so can maintain a wonderful road average in ordinary touring rig. Its equipment includes a C.A.V. dynamo lighting set driven direct off the engine, which can be disengaged by throwing the dynamo driving-clutch out of gear by means of a small lever. In a general way, I greatly prefer cars having pump circulation for the cooling water, but from the experience gained on this D.F.P. in the Isle of Man, under most trying conditions in various states of the atmosphere, I can thoroughly recommend the thermo-siphon system of this particular car. Mr. W. O. Bentley told me then that why he never got any over-heating—not even using the fan—was that the water-

jackets of this engine were extra large. Considering the small bore of the cylinders—70 mm.—it speaks volumes for this nominal 12-h.p. motor that it develops 40-h.p. on the brake at 2000 revolutions per minute—not an excessive speed in these days of fast-turning engines of 3000 to 4000 revolutions per minute.



"THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM!" A TEST—NOT A TRAGEDY.

Our illustration is not of a bad smash or even a trivial accident. On the contrary, it is a remarkable proof of the flexibility and "obstacle-absorbing" qualities of the Lanchester patent Cantilever Suspension. It will be noticed that although an offside wheel is high up the bank, the remaining three wheels are still on the road, and the body of the car quite comfortably square. It affords ocular demonstration that with this suspension the Lanchester car is both luxurious and safe.

**Turin's Contribution.**

Anyone who has had the pleasure of driving the rotary-valve Itala cars will be glad to hear that both the 25-h.p. and the 35-h.p., as well as the two big sizes, the 80-h.p. and the 90-h.p. Itala, are still continuing in that Italian firm's programme. All the cars above 20-h.p., however, are too much required by the fighting forces to permit private individuals much chance of purchase. For this reason the new Itala offered for British car-users is a 14-20-h.p. which has all the Itala characteristics. It is a moderate-priced vehicle with a poppet-valve engine of 77 mm. bore and 120 mm. stroke, and has a good turn of speed, while it is very steady on the road. Fashion is decreeing that the modern radiator should be something of a wind-cutter, so this Itala car has a radiator with rounded edges in place of the usual flat honeycomb type.

W. W.



A PEACEFUL SCENE IN SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY: A DAINTY 9.5-H.P. STANDARD PASSING THROUGH A LANE IN WARWICKSHIRE.

Oxford comes the new 11.3-h.p. Morris-Cowley car, somewhat of a mixed parentage, as engine, gear-box, and axles come from the U.S.A., while the remaining components of the chassis are of home production. Hailing from the same works as the Morris-Oxford light car, this new vehicle has points of resemblance to that earlier effort. Like its

## Tyre Guarantees

Much has been written against Tyre guarantees by those who do not offer one, yet the main point has been consistently avoided. A manufacturer who has a sincere conviction, based on experience, that his goods are absolutely reliable, should have no hesitation in giving a guarantee as to their quality—indeed, it is the most effective expression of his own confidence. On this principle

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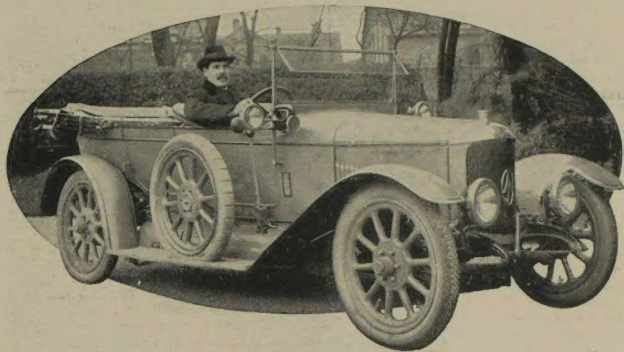
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WHEN one's thoughts turn instinctively to brighter weather and lighter clothes, flitting from tailor-mades and Burberrys to the more delicate charm of Spring and Summer gowns, the Court shoe comes into its own again. And here is a particularly attractive Court Shoe in Delta. A smart model, in the ever-delightful patent leather, with a trim military heel and quiet but distinctive ornament, the shoe is so built as to give that full effect to the front part of the foot demanded by present fashion. Worn either with black hose or with hose to match the gown, it gives one a well-dressed and well-finished air and is most comfortable besides. For there is no slackness or sloppiness in this Court shoe, but a fine feeling of firmness and support at ankle and heel.

Letters

Lotus Ltd, Stafford

Manufacturers of Delta and  
Lotus Shoes

Telephone  
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Delta 11/9

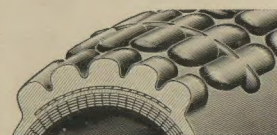
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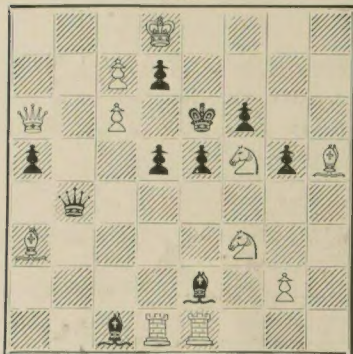


## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

E J WINTER-WOOD (Paignton).—Much obliged for contribution, duly to hand.  
E G B BARLOW (Bournemouth).—Your problem has another solution by 1. Q to Q Kt 7th, K to B 5th; 2. Q to Q 5th (ch), etc.  
W CANN (Swansea).—We would publish your problem with pleasure, but the old Bristol theme has surely been worked to death.  
N SANHARA AJAR, M.A. (Tinnevely).—There is a second solution to your problem, by 1. Q takes Kt, P to Q 4th; 2. Q to Q 6th, mate.  
PROFESSOR K P DE (Rangoon).—We have examined your problem, but regret it does not come up to our standard of publication. The constructional skill is not equal to the underlying idea.  
T WESTON RAMSEY (Kew Gardens).—How do you get over this?—1. Kt to Kt 6th (ch), K to B 4th; 2. Q to B 2nd, mate.  
J MARSHALL BELL.—The main play is sufficient.

PROBLEM No. 3701.—By M. L. PENCE.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3698.—By R. C. DURELL.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to Q B 4th. Any move.  
2. Q B or Kt mates accordingly.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3692 received from C W B Selwyn (Venice, California, U.S.A.); of No. 3693 from C W B Selwyn and J Hausstein (Natal); of No. 3697 from J Isaacson (Liverpool), J Marshall Bell (Buckhaven), M E Ouslow, and Charles Willing (Philadelphia). of No. 3698 from J Isaacson, Pals (Newcastle-on-Tyne), J Daddon (Catford), W Dittlo, Tjassens (Apeldoorn), J Marshall Bell, and Principis.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3699 from G Cooper (Broadmoor), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Fowler, G Wilkinson (Bristol), A L Payne (Lazonby), Blair H Cochrane (Harting), H B Morris (Leicester), A H Arthur (Bath), G F Anderson (Brixton), and J Smart.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played at the City Chess Club, between Mr. SCOTT and Dr. LETCHWORTH.  
(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Dr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th
6. B to K 3rd	B takes B
7. P takes B	P to Q 3rd
8. P to B 4th	Castles
9. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 3rd
10. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt
11. B P takes B	Kt to K 2nd
12. Castles	Kt to Kt 3rd
13. R to B sq	Kt to Kt 5th
14. Q to K sq	P to K B 4th

Black has now the attack and handles it most effectively.

15. P takes P	R takes P
16. P to K R 3rd	Kt to R 3rd
17. P to Kt 4th	R to B 2nd
18. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
19. P to R 4th	P to K 5th
20. Kt to Kt 5th	R takes R (ch)
21. R takes R	P takes P
22. P to K 4th	Kt to K 4th
23. B to Q sq	R to K B sq
24. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
25. Kt to K 6th	Q to K 2nd

In anticipation of action against the adverse Pawn, but giving Black the opportunity of a winning reply.

27. Kt to Q sq  
28. Kt to B 4th Kt to B 5th

Not only gaining a Pawn, but forcing exchanges which accentuate his material advantage. It will be seen that White has little choice of action.

29. Q takes P Kt takes P  
30. Q to K B 3rd Kt takes B  
31. Q takes Kt Q takes Q P  
32. Q to Kt 4th P to K Kt 3rd  
33. K to B 2nd P to B 3rd  
34. K to Kt 3rd Q to K 6th (ch)  
35. K to Kt 2nd P takes P  
36. P to R 5th P takes P  
37. Kt takes R P Q to K 5th (ch)  
38. Q takes Q P takes Q

The actual end did not come for another thirty moves; but, bar mistakes, White's position is hopeless.

A private publication has reached us in the form of a book containing a complete list of employees of Messrs. Michelin (the well-known tyre manufacturers) throughout the world who have responded to the call to join their regiments. Like everything the Michelin Company undertakes, the book is very complete. It contains nearly 3000 names, and gives regiment, rank and postal address of each individual, so that companions of former days may

correspond when opportunity occurs. Promotions, honours and decorations received by employees are mentioned, and those who have been wounded or have fallen for their country are also indicated. The latter already number 84. The book is sold to the home members of the staff for 2d.



## FEATURES OF CANADIAN LIFE, IN SILVER.

In view of the splendid achievements of the Canadian Expeditionary Force at the front, peculiar interest attaches to a series of wall-plaques, one of which we illustrate, cleverly modelled by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, at their London studios, at 158-162, Oxford Street, W. A specially interesting feature is that the plaques are made from silver obtained from Messrs. Mappin and Webb's clients' own mines in Canada.

and the money added to the Michelin Fund for providing comforts for soldiers at the front.

The Gold Cup presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Magdalen College, Oxford, "in grateful and affectionate memory of two happy years," is now at Messrs. Garrard's, the goldsmiths to the Crown, 24, Albemarle Street, W., and may be inspected there by members of the College up to and including May 11.



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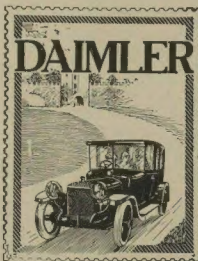
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will remove and prevent this fatal destruction of the Teeth, will purify and sweeten the Breath, harden the gums and make the Teeth beautifully sound and white. It is sold in 2s. 9d. boxes by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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